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-WHEELING, VA:-SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,

## WINFIELD SCOTT. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

Electors at Large.
WILLIAM B. PRESTON.
JOHN M. BOTTS. JOHN M. BOTTS.

Waig Electoral Ticket.

1st District—John R. Kilby, of Naisemond,
2nd District—Edw.R. CHAMBERS, of Mecklenburg.
3nd District—Edw.R. CHAMBERS, of Mecklenburg.
3nd District—H. H. MARSHALL, of Charlotte.
6th District—H. H. MARSHALL, of Charlotte.
6th District—H. H. MARSHALL, of Charlotte.
7th District—WILLIAM C. SCOTT, of Powhatan.
7th District—WILLIAM C. SCOTT, of Powhatan.
7th District—ROBERT MAYO, of Weatmoreland.
9th District—ROBERT MAYO, of Weatmoreland.
9th District—ALEXYR R. BOTELER, of Jefferson.
11th District—ALEXYR R. BOTELER, of Jefferson.
11th District—JOHN, ECHOLS, of Mource.
12th District—WALTER PRESTON, of Weakington.
14th District—JOHN, J. ACKSON, Jr., of Wood.
15th District—T. M. Gally, of Ohio.

in a very clear light the subject of the Central Ohio Railroad in its connections with this city. We solicit for it a careful perusal.

For the Daily Intelligencer. Central Oblo Rail Road.

The negotiations of our City authorities with the Central Ohio Rail Road Company, have been the subject of frequent inquiry of late, and seem to be not fully understood. Having made enquiries in the proper quarter, I propose, in a very briefmanner to give the result.

The above named Company was organized in 1847: but for the first two or three years accomplished very little. During that time, neither the co-operation nor counsel of Wheeling was sought; -probably because it was not then known where the B. & O. R. R. would reach the Ohio river. The controversy between Wheeling and the B.

& O. R. R. Co., as to the route of that road, was not decided until the Fall of 1850; previous to which, Wheeling was duly authorised by law, to subscribe, not exceeding \$300,000, to the stock of any railroad, or railroads, terminating at or near Wheeling. And in January 1851, a vote of the people of Wheeling was taken, giving their assent to the making of a subscription by the City, to the stock of the Central O. R. Road Co., to an amount not exceeding \$250,000, upon such terms, &c., as the City Council should approve. Mr. President Sullivan has recently announced

that this vote of the people of Wheeling was "immature," and "against his advice !" This was probably the first intimation which either the people, or the authorities of Wheeling, received, that his "advice," touching her subscription, had ever been asked, or given. The truth is, that until after that vote was taken, Mr. S. seemed to keep aloof from Wheeling, as if to conceal his purposes;-somewhat as, when applying for her subscription, he kept back the surveys and estimates of his Engineers.

Mr. S. now accuses Wheeling of bad faith in withholding her subscription. Let us consider this. A Railroad from Zanesville to Wheeling was proposed-and to aid in raising the stock for its construction, Wheeling proposed to make a subscription of \$250,000, upon such terms as should be satisfactory to herself. In April 1852, Messrs, Sullivan and James applied for her subscription .-But they disclosed nothing in relation to the route. except the length of three lines which had been surveyed. All else, touching the surveys, and the route to be adopted, they kept secret. They asked of Wheeling a subscription equal, probably, to all which Zanesville, and her citizens had made,-demanding that all questions as to the route, and the connections to be made at Wheeling, should be confided to the absolute and unqualified determination of a Board of Directors, a majority of whom lived in, and near Zanesville, and none of whom lived in Wheeling! What demand could have been more modest! What more fair and reasona-

Wheeling had not proposed her subscription, for the mere investment of surplus capital:-but to further a work by which to attract business and ravel;-a work which was expected to promote her growth and prosperity. The most direct route would naturally be preferred, as best caculated to subserve the end in view. She did not demand, as a "condition precedent" to the making of her subscription, the adoption of any certain route. But she indicated her preference for the most direct route, unless found to be so difficult as to "preclude i ts adoption." And as she was to subscribe her own money, for her own benefit, she did require, before making her subscription, some information as to the route to be adopted, in order that she might judge, for herself, whether the shortest and hest route was to be secured :- or whether the road might not be diverted, to favor private speculations, or adverse interests. She preferred not to confide t he absolute determination of all such questions to a foreign board, who might commit mistakes, through inadvertence, or ignorance of her trade and business; or might make decisions injurious to her interests, from the force of sinister, or rival influences. She did not, therefore, make her subscription as requested. And because she did not, she has been charged with an attempt to "dicdate" to the Company !

Thus, then, stands the case. The agents of the Company ask Wheeling to make her subscription hut refuse to disclose their purposes. They refase to Wheeling any voice in the location of the road. They impart no information as to their route, or their surveys. And before taking a leap in the dark, at their bidding, Wheeling concludes to wait-until some further light were shed upon her path. And this, forsooth, is called an attempt to "dictate" to the Lord's annointed President !-To our poor comprehension this request of a foreign Company, to be put in possession of a quarter ter of a million of dollars, to be disposed of at its good pleasure,-demanding implicit faith in its impartiality and infallibility,-but denying to Wheeling all participation in its deliberations, or decisions-not even conciding to her the poor privilege of withholding her subscription, until further information should be vouchsafed to hersavors of arrogance !

But on one occasion, it seems, an offer was made to associate Mr. Charles Ellet, Jr., with a committee of three members of the Board of Directors of the Company, who had been appointed to examine the surveys, and decide upon the route; -and we are gravely asked why did not Wheeling agree to make her subscription, "upon such route as he might declare to be best?"-as if the offer had been to submit the decision of the route to Mr. Ellet; when in truth the offer was not to submit the matter to his decision; but to the decision of four men, of whom Mr. E. should be one-the other three having been previously selected by the Directors of the Company! Admirable fairness !-What perverseness in Wheeling not to embrace so

magnanimous an offer! When Wheeling proposed to submit the determination of the route to impartial Engineers, to be mutually selected for the purpose by Wheeling, and by the Company, the proposition was rejected—the Company claiming the prerogative of deciding all such questions according to its pleasure. What then, may we suppose the company would have said to an offer to submit the matter to the determmutually selected for the purpose by Wheeling, and

ination of four men, three of whom to be selected by Wheeling, and one, only, to be chosen by the Company!

In the work proposed, Wheeling and Zanesville have a common interest. All differences of opin ion as to the route, ought to be arranged by a calm and considerate comparison of views-and by mutual concessions, In this way wise men are always OBSERVER.

WHIG MASS MEETING AND CELEBRATION .- Th American says: The arrangements making by the Whigs of Baltimore for the celebration, on the 13th instant, of the combined anniversaries of the bettles of North Point and Cherubusco, are on an extended scale, and will render the occasion a brilliant and effective one. It is designed to enlist the participation of the Whig Clubs of the different Wards in the movement, and make the meeting in the evening the largest that has ever been held in Baltimore. The eminent and distinguished speakers announced and the entire arrangements of the Square on the occasion will make the celebration one of marked importance, and give substantial indications of the spirit with which the Whigs of our city have entered on the campaign.

Western Virginia.

In the Kanawha region, the Whig spirit seems nore enthusiastic than we have ever known. The Locos having ventured at one precinct in Kanawha to publish a Vigilance Committee, four of the number forthwith had their names stricken rom the roll. They 'inclined another way.' We copy their cards:-Richmond Whig.

[For the Kanawha Republican. HANSFORD DISTRICT, Aug. 20, '52.

MR. NEWTON:—In the 'Western Virginian' of the 12th instant, we find our names on the 'Democratic Vigilance Committee,' for this district. Permitus through your paper to request the Central Committee, to withdraw our names from that list. Being constrained to act in the present campaign so much in opposition to the purpose for which we were appointed, we wish most respectfully to decline acting on their committee.

Respectfully, THOMAS HUDNALL. JOSEPH HUDNALL.

SPENCER PROCTOR.

[For the Kanawha Republican. HANSFORD DISTRICT, Aug. 14, '52. On looking over the 'Western Virginian' of the 12th inst., we find that you have appointed us or your Vigilance Committee for this district, and as our feelings in the present campaign incline anoth-er way, may we request that our names be with-Very respectfully, FIELDING HUDNALL.

THE NATIONAL PLAG.—The Cincinnati Gazette ays that the following is the original resolution dopting the stars and stripes:

"In Congress, June 16, 1777—Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen tripes alternately red and white; that the Union to thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representng a new constellation."

As new States were added to the Union, from time to time, new stripes were added to the flag, till the number were increesed to fifteen or twenty At length, about thirty years ago, the stripes were reduced by act of Congress to the original number

TThe Whigs of the 6nd Congressional District of Pennsylvania, composed of that portion of Philadelphia known as the city proper, have re-nominated the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, for Congress The compliment is a substantial one, inasmuch as the nomination is equivalent to election, the whigs having a large majority in the District.

There were nine deaths by cholera reported n the New York list of deaths for the week ending

From the Washington Telegraph. The Prospects in Indiana.

The following extracts are from a letter received a this city yesterday, from a gentleman living at the capital of Indiana:

"You request me to let you know what I think
of Gen. Scott's prospect in our State. I consider
them good. I have delayed my answer until I could hear from as much of it as possible, so that I might be able to give you correct information. Within the last few weeks, I have conversed with persons from almost every Congressional District in it, and from all I can gather, from men of both parties, I have no doubt that the Locofoco ranks will cower and fall before the heavy tread of the onward march of the Old Hero, and that he will pass through the great November battle, as he has all he ever yet en-gaged in, with victory perching upon his banner. The Whigs are united to a man, at work shoulder cess. The opposition have tried long and hard to raise an excitement, but thus far they have not been able to succeed. What little hurrahing we have heard was mostly from the lows. They have not witnesses and was resulted to succeed the long the lower to summon witnesses and was resulted to the supervising laspector. Inspectors have the power to summon witnesses and was resulted to the supervising laspector. have heard was mostly from the boys. They have finally resorted to poll raising, but in this they have been signally defeated also. The Whigs have one in front of the Journal office two hundred and two l.

Ohio and Iowa. The former the Whigs have no loubt of carrying by a heavy majority, and strong nopes of the latter. The Democrats are daily for king their party and coming over to the Scott and raham standard. The more they hear of old Fraham standard. Pultipee,' as we call him in this wooden country, he better they like him; and the more they hear of he Down East hero, and of his wonderful exploits n Mexico, the less they like him. Many of the more considerate of their leaders say that it is hu-miliating enough to an American to have such a man nominated over Gen. Cass, but much more so to have him elected fresident over such an old onblic servant as Gen. Scott."

From the Business Correspondence of the New York Tribune. Prospects.

оню.

HAMILTON, Butler Co., O., Aug. 23. Things look well here for Scott and Graham. Sutter has hitherto been strongly agatust us, but the is now awaking to her true interests. J. L.

INDIANA.
PARKESBURGH, Ind., August 16. Our crops are not very good, especially Indian orn, owing to the wet cold spring and late draught. Our railroad system is progressing moderately well. Temperance is on the rise. Our State is being oughly canvassed on that subject. Hence, h, probably, the Presidential election will take lead. I think Scott and Graham will carry this State by a small majority, though Wright will most likely be elected Governor, owing to his personal popularity, being a liberal man on many subjects and a better speaker than McCarty, his opponent. I believe Scott and Graham can beat McCarty 6,000 votes.

KENTUCKY.

The editor of the St. Louis News writes home from Danville, Ky., as follows:

"A word or two on politics. The most preposterous reports ever circulated have gone abroad, or rather have originated abroad, and kept broad, or rather have originated abroad, and kept themselves abroad, in regard to Kentncky in the present canvass. The Whigs of Kentucky go for Scott and Graham, willingly, warmly, enthusiastically and almost to a man, throughout the State. And the ticket will get more Democratic votes than did Taylor and Fillmore. Scott and Graham will get the vote of Kentucky without the shadow of a doubt and by an old-fashioned Whig majority. A renegade, here and there, only excites the con-tempt and increases the ardor of the true-hearted Kentucky Whigs."

Indians --- A party of sixteen Chiefs and braves INDIANS—A party of sixteen Chiefs and Draves of the Sac, Fox and Sioux tribes, who have recently sold their lands in Minnesota, passed through this city yesterday morning on their way to Washington, to receive their pay for the same. They were decked in full Indian habiliments, with war-paint, tinkling gew gaws, and glittering nonsensicals. Among them were several old acquintances braves in the Black Hawk war, now quaintances, braves in the Black Hawk war, no quantances, braves in the Black Hawk war, now growing old. Young Keokuck, the son of the famous dare-devil Chief, represented the Sacks. He is a noble young man in appearance, with his father's commanding features, which evidence an intellect not to be trifled with. He was a child when he accompanied his father, Black Hawk, and other prisoners to this city, a number of years ago, and through the interpreter avversed his represenand, through the interpreter, expressed his remer brance of many things. A brother of Black Haw

The Steamboat Bill a law. It affords us great pleasure to announce' says the New York Express, the passage of the "Bill for the better protection of human life," on board vessels navigated by steam, originating in the Senate, but materially amended and improved by the House of Representatives. At one time there were great causes to fear it would fail, by reason of the combined influence of opposing interests, and the confusion and hurry incident to the close of the existing. But the recent terrible sacrifice of the session. But the recent terrible sacrifica

of human life, on the Hudson river and Lake Erie, was a monition which members of Congress never could have shut their ears to, without incurring the condemnation of their constituents. Pub-lic sentiment, in this particular case, has had its legitimate effect, now let the law do its work. The billis very voluminous—covering 52 pages; but we have endeavored to give as intelligible an idea of its provisions as the following condensation could admit:

The first section provides that no license shall be granted by any collector, to a steamboat until he has sufficient evidence that the provisions of this act are complied with; and if it be navigated without this license, the owners and the vesse itself shall be subject to the penalties conta in the second section of the act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 2d. Enacts that the Inspectors of the hulls of steamers, and the boilers and engines, shall see that suitable precautions are taken against the danger of fire, that no license shall be granted unless the provisions of this act are complied with, or if any material likely to take fire from heated iron be placed at a less distance than 18 inches from the substances likely to cause ignition, unless a column of air or water intervene between the heated surface and the combustible material. But if the structure of the steamers is such that these requirements cannot be complied with without great inconvenience, then the Inspectors are allowed to vary therefrom, if they are satisfied. lowed to vary therefrom, if they are satisfied it can be done with safety. SEC. 3. Every steam vessel conveying passen-

sec. 3. Every steam vessel conveying passen-gers shall have three forcing pumps, with cham-bers four inches in diamater, one of which to be placed near the stern, one near the stem and one amidships, each having a well fitted hose two-thirds the length of the vessel, each pump having a pipe to connect with it, which shall pass through the side of the vessel so as always to be able to supply it with water when affoat. But in the steamers not exceeding 200 tons measurement, two of the pumps may be dispensed with, and in those over two hundred tons, and not exceeding 500 tons, one of the pumps may be dispense

SEC. 4. Every passenger steam vessel shall have two boats, one a life-boat made of metal. Ever vessel of more than 500 tons, and less than 800 tons, shall have three life-boats; every vessel of more than 800 and less than 1500 tons, four life boats, and every vessel of more than 1500 tons shall have six life-boats; but steamers navigating rivers only are exempt from carrying more than one life-boat, provided they have such other provisions for the preservation of life assatisfies the Inspec-

tors.

SEC. 5. Every vessel shall have a life-preserver and float for each passenger, and 25 fire buckets and 5 axes. A vessel of 600 tons shall have five buckets and one axe for each 100 tons, decreasing as the tonnage increases—so that a vessel of 3500 tons may keep but three buckets, for each 100 tons, and may see for every five buckets. and one axe for every five buckets. A sufficient means of escaps from the lower to the upper deck

shall be always at hand. Secs. 7 and 8. No hemp shall be carried unless the bales are compactly pressed, and well covered; neither shall any explosive burning fluids be car-ried as freight without license. The violation of these provisions incurs a penalty of \$100 for each offence. Anybody putting on board explosive materials, without labelling it on the outside, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1000, or by

18 months imprisonment.

SEC. 9. Provides that two Inspectors shall be ap pointed in a district, one of whom shall judge of the hulls of steamers, and be called the Inspector of Hulls, and the other the Inspector of Boilers, both to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.— Upon written demand of the master or owners they shall, once a year, inspect the hull and boilers of each vessel within their district, and see whether it can be navigated with due regard to the safety of passenger's lives. For this purpose they can sub-ect the boilers to a moderate hydrostatic pressure and shall satisfy themselves that the pipes and tubes are of proper dimensions; that there is a suitable number of safety-valves and gage-cocks; a water guage and steam guage, and that there is allowed metal fusible by the heat, in or upon the flue of each outside high pressure boiler. That upon the examination of every vesssl, they shall report to the Commissioner of the district its seawor-tuness, and whether proper provisions are made for extinguishing fire should it arise. Any man wishing to fill the situation of engineer shall un-dergo an examination before these inspectors, who, if they deem him competent, shall give him a certificate to that effect. They also examine pilots; anybody feeling aggrieved by their decision, may appeal to the supervising Inspector within 30 days any master employing a pilot, and any pilot under-taking the duties of that situation, without first receiving the necessary certificate, shall forfeit \$100 for each such offence. Besides the annual examination of steamers, an inspector may at any time examine such steamer as he thinks not suffi-ciently secure against accidents, and prohibit any further navigation with it, until the repairs be rewitnesses, and may compel their attendance, as is done by courts of law. Pilots and mates are also obliged to assist them in making examinations.

SEC. 12, 13, 14. If the master of a vessel shall by any device, subject the boiler to a greate pressure than is allowed by certificate, it shall be held a misdemeanor and he may be fined \$200 and imprisoned 18 months. If the water fall below three inches above the flue, through the connivance or otherwise of the master, he, and also the engineer, shall be liable to a fine of \$100. All steam boilers shall be constructed of stamper plates, the material of which shall have been examined by the inspectors, in order that suitable

metal may be used. Sec. 20. Provides that the President shall anpoint nine supervising inspectors, who shall mee for consultation at least once a year; each inspector to have \$1,500 a year for his services, beside traveling expenses.

SEC. 21 and 22. The supervising inspector

shall see whether the local boards perform then duty, and if not report them to the Secretary of the Freasury.

SEC. 25. Every master shall have two copies of his certificate; one to be hung up in a conspicious place, for the passengers to see it, the other to re-

tain himself.
SEC. 28. If from darkness, fog, &c., the pilo SEC. 28. It from darkness, fog, &c., the pilot or engineer warns the master that further navigation is dangerous, the latter, by persisting, incurs the expense of any damage that may arise from consequent injurry to passengers' baggage, &c. SEC. 29. The inspectors shall establish rules to be observed by vessels passing each other, which masters are bound to obey under a penalty of \$30. SEC. 31. The Collector of Customs for the district shall receive from the owner of vessels are

trict shall receive from the owner of vessels, as compensation for inspection, for a vessel of 1,000 tons, \$35; for one of 500, \$30, under 500, \$20; and each pilote or engineer shall pay for his certificates first \$5, and afterwards \$1 for each. SEC. 34. The inspectors shall be provided with nstruments from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 35 and 36. Every master shall always have for inspection a list of his passengers, and shall always have a list of this act, which a passenger may demand to see at all time.

SEC. 38. Engineers or pilots, before entering on their duty, shall make onth, before the inspector,

This act shall not apply to public vessels nor steamers ussed as ferry boats, tug boats, towing

oats or for navigating canals. Gen. Houston's flying artillery used at th TGen. Houston's flying artifery used at the battle of San Jacinto was, one four pounder, lashed with a piece of raw-hide to the back of a jackass. When the piece was discharged, it would throw him forward on his face with such force as to detain him in that position until the piece was reloaded, and as he rose and brought it within range of the Mexicans, the match was applied, and away went the animal on his face and knees, and away went the half and the match death dealing halfs. gent thunder and flame and death-dealing balls nd away went the Mexicans helter-skelter

NEGRO BANDITS .- Some of the Attakapas papers Negro Banders.—Some of the Attakapas papers announce that a band of robbers infest the roads in the parish of St. Mary, robbing and maltreating all travellers. These novel highwaymen are runaway negroes, and Le Vigilant naively remarks, possess extreme audacity. Some of them have been arrested and taken to prison, but they broke out and escaped, carrying the keys into the woods.

"How melancholy it is to think," said a modern philanthropist, of the sentimental scool, "that o many of your fellow citizens should, under the so many of your fellow citizens should, under the arbitrary laws of man, be immured in prisons."
"Yes," repilied the philanthropist of a different class, "yes, truly; but not half so melancholy as that so many should be at large who deserve to be

The typhoid fever prevails to an larming extent in the interior of Georgia. In Lincoln county, one family lost ten of The "High Bridge."

The grand celebration of the completion of the Genesee High Bridge, by which the Buffalo and New York City Railroad crosses the Genesee river near Portageville, took place last Wednesday. About 10,000 persons witnessed and participated n the celebration. A banquet was given on the ccasion, and a mammoth ox, weighing, 600 lbs. vas served up.

The following description of the Bridge we conv rom a report of the proceedings at the celebration, which we find in the New York Tribune:

Approaching the river from the east, the Rail-road passes along the summit of a ridge, around which the river bends in an elbow form, with the course of the stream may be traced by the deep valley, and the towering rocky walls. On near g the banks of the Genesee River, the scenery ing the banks of the Genesee Arer, the scenery of hills, and gorges, and ravines, and waterfalls, impart to the place a wildness and grandeur deeply interesting. The gorge through which the river passes at the point of the Railroad crossing, is about five hundred feet wide, but owing to the sloping of the eastern bank, the bridge at the top with the hundred feet long. Biging from the hed of eight hundred feet long. Rising from the bed of the river, which is composed of slaty rock, are eight stone piets of solid masonry, each thirty feet high, twelve feet thick, and about eighty feet long. On these piers stands the massive pyramidal trestle work of timbers, firmly braced and counter-braced, rising one hundred and ninety feet above

This work is almost seventy-five feet wide at the base, but converges toward the top to a width of only twenty-five feet. On this structure rests the ridge itself which rises fourteen feet higher. The timbers of the bridge are interwoven and locked together, and braced and bolted in the most substantial manner. So firm is the structure, it is estimated that it will sustain twenty times the reight of any train that can be run upon it. From he preceding data, it will be seen that the whole neight of this wonderful structure is two hundred nd thirty-four feet; but this is not all-one hunred feet below the bridge is a fall in the river of ixty-six feet, over a perpendicular precipice. Thus, from the railroad track to the river, as seen from the cars, the distance is three hundred feet; fifty feet greater than the height of the suspension bridge at Niagra, and far exceeding any similar

tructure in this country.

Perhaps a more definite idea of the immensity of this work may be formed from other statistical facts given us by J. Pencil, Esq., under\_whose superintendance it has been constructed. To sup-ply the 1,602,000 feet of lumber, board measure, used in this bridge, more than two hundred and fifty acres of land were required. This vast amount of timber has all been cut out with circu-lar saws, in a steam mill owned by the builders of the bridge. Besides the timber, nearly sixty ons of iron bolts have been employed in this nammoth piece of mechanism.

The bridge was designed by Silas Seymor, Chief

Engineer of the Road, and built by Messrs. Launann, Rocksfellow & Moore, at a cost of about 140,000. The architecture is strikingly peculiar. So perfect is the model, that from the trestle work ony piece of the timber can be removed, in case it joicings over the nomination, has paid the final debt of nature. The flags in various paris of the city stead, without affecting the strength of the work, y piece of the timber can be removed, in case it

or displacing any other timber.

The view from this dizzy height is almost overowering. Neither looking from the suspension oridge at Niagra, nor from the tower on Goat Isand, gave me such overwhelming sensations of lepth as I experienced while standing upon this oridge and looking down upon the falls far beneath ne. So diminutive did it appear I could hardly ealize that it was the same foaming cataract at which I looked with so much awe in my child-

## Discussion in Bedford.

The Bedford Sentinel gives a glowing ac count of the speech made by Mr. A. Rives, he Whig Elector, at last Bedford Court .-Mr. Rives spread himself to the task before nim; and the result of his effort was best demonstrated by the delight of the people who heard him. Mr. Trible, in the absence of the Demo-

ratic Elector, undertook the defence of Loofocoism-and accomplished the task as well as could be expected under the circumstances. In a separate paragraph from that speci-

ally devoted to the discussion, the Sentine hus notices Mr. Rives' comments on our

Gov. Johnson.-We wish that every man n the State could have been present, on Monday last, to hear Mr. Rives' withering lenunciation of the Abolition doctrines of the present Democratic Governor of Virgin-He did not arraign the model Governor f the simple act of pardoning the slave lordon Hatcher; but he reprobated, in the severest and most indignant manner, the the entire Commonwealth. So obnoxious indeed, were those doctrines of their Goveraroused and indignant public opinion to charactrize them, by a recorded vote upon the ournals of the House, us"dangerous to our peace, and tending to produce a spirit of insubordination among the slaves.' Mr. Rives said that when the Governor sent in his second message by way of explanation of the first, he was disposed to consider it as etracting, to all intents and purposes, the offensive doctrines of the first, and was wiling to give him credit for it. But Mr. Lewis, of Harrison, the intimate personal friend and mouth piece of the Governor, had lately nade a speech to his constituents, in which he declared that the first message, with all bominable doctrines & sentiments, STANDS TO THE PRESENT HOUR UNRETRACTED, UN-ODIFIED AND UNALTERED IN THE LEAST PARTICULAR; and that the political friends of the Governor intended to endeavor to nave the vote of censure against him expunged from the records. If, said Mr. Rives, hese dangerous and startling doctrines are still adhered to by the Governor of the State. as Mr. Lewis emphatically declares, then he would earnestly advise all the overseers of the Commonwealth to arm themselves at once, and be prepared to resist any attack which might be attempted upon them by an insolent and rebellious population. remarks upon this subject were unusually

ure of the bloody trigedies which had already resulted from the propogation of such doctrines by the Executive, thrilled the heart of every reflecting man with a terrible ense of danger and darm. ITHMS.

owerful and eloquett, and his graphic pic-

The potatoe disease has made its ppearance in Canada. Journeymen inners can find emloyment in Clevelaid. So says the Plain

The firemen of Philadelphia had a eries of disgraceful rots on Saturday night

There are nov 487 convicts in the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass. The English anguage is spoken by 5,000,000 of people

Webster's Didionary contains 70, The booksellerstrade sale commenc ed at Philadelphia las week. It is largely

attended.

There is not aricher salt region on he face of the earth than the one in Min

A couple of claps in Baltimore, the A Yankee pedar, recommending a

scythe said one of the same kind was so

sharp that they hungit on a tree in Ken-tucky and its shadow ut a man's leg off.

California News. Politics .- The Democratic State Convention

was held at Benicia on the 20th July. The follow-ng ticket was nominated: Congress—M. S. Latham, of Sacramento, James

ing ticket was nominated:

Congress—M. S. Latham, of Sacramento, James
A. McDongal; of San Francisco.

Judges of Supreme Court—Judge Murray and
Alexander Wells, both of San Francisco.

For Presidental Electors—Judge W. S. Sherwood, of Butter county; J. W. Gregory, of San
Francisco; Thomas J. Healy, of San Francisco;
Andreas Hico, of San Jose.

Both the present members of Congress, Marshall
and McCockle were defeated. Alexander Wells.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in convention assessed firmly adhering to the great conservative republic, rinciples by which they are controlled and governed, at ow, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity fielf-government, and their continued devotion to the Contration and the Union, do proclaim the following as it utilities as entiments and, determinations, for the establishent and maintenance of which their national organization a party is effected.

I. The Government of the United States is of a limite maracter, and it is confined to the exercise of powers excessly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be cossary and proper for carrying the granted unwayed by as a party is effected.

1. The Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be incessarly and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

2. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Fareweil Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the plessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

4. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its Constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim, and will enforce, from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon principles of and McCorckle, were defeated. Alexander Wells, formerly of New York, who is nominated for the bench of the Supreme Court, has occupied a judicial position in California for some time past.

The news of the Whig nomination for the Pres-dency had arrived at San Francisco, and seemed to

cause much rejoicing.

A grand ratification meeting of the nominees of the Whig National Convention was to be held on the Plaza on the evenin Saturday, 31st of July, at San Francisco.
The Whig press are confident that Scott will

The Whig press are confident that Scott will carry the State by a large majority. On July 30th, a splendid pole, ninety feet high, was raised in front of National Hall, the head quarters of the Whigs in San Francisco, and at 6 o'clock a few Whigs determined that the Scott flag should not be run up until there was a crowd on hand to salute it with cheers. The resolution took—the news whigs were assembled in front of the Hall. The beautiful flag, forty feet long, was elevated amid

the most enthusiastic demonstrations.

A band of music then discoursed several airs, after which a procession reaching away round the Plaza, walked through the principal streets, making the welkin ring with their shouts for Scott and Graham. The streets were lined with coons of the same sort, who constantly echoed the cry. of the same sort, who constantly echoed the cry.
Windows and door ways displayed the waving handkerchiefs of whig ladies. Is there any other kind?
The procession called on our electoral candidate,
D. Hale Haskell, Esq., and the Journal and Whig
offices. Returned to National Hall, an indefinate
number of Whig sentiments, and cheers were got
off, and the vast throng dispersed.

Large Mall.—The mail made up at the PostOffice last night for the steamer Oregon, is said to

Office last night, for the steamer Oregon, is said to be one of, if not the largest, mail that has yet left San Francisco. The number of letters reach 60,-000, and 20,000 newspapers—giving two letters and one newspaper to every man, woman and child in the city: The newspaper figure falls about ten thousand short of the usual number despatched by thousand short of the usual number despatched by
the steamers, which is accounted for wholly the the
short supply of printing paper, which necessarily
compels the temporary discontinuance of the steamer papers.—Alta California 31st, Jnty.
Great injury has been experienced from fire in
the ripe crops of grass and grain this summer. The
borders of the upper Sacramento have been visited
severely, and the destruction of hay and barley is

They are frequently reduced by clipping and as much as twenty per cent. below par value.

Mr. Lawrence Eaton, the gentleman who was burned and mangled by the premature discharge of one of the guns on the plaza, during the Whig re-

were immediately placed at half-mast.

The spirit rapping humbug has commenced operations in San Francisco; but the inhabitants of that city are too much engaged in the pursuit of wealth to heed such nonsense, and thus the spirits find very little material to work upon.

The Guaging law has been decided constitutional by Recorder Baker. It is understood an appeal will be taken to the Survana Cauri

will be taken to the Supreme Court.

A State Agricultural and Horticultural Fair is to be field at Sacramento in the month of Septem-

The steamer Kennebec was snagged on the 28th ult, near Nicholans.
Lynching Executions, &c.—A letter in the Ma-

rysville Herald, dated July 21st, says that the mi-ning committee of the Middle Yuba, were startled the previous night by the news that a Mr. James E. Yates had shot a Chinaman, on the Little Yuba a few hours before, Mr. Hess very promptly mustered a posse of miners and repaired to Mr. Yates' tent. Mr. Hess and posse found Yates at home. armed with a revolver and a double barrel shot gun. He was immediately arrested, sentenced to receive twenty-rour stripes on the bare back; and to leave the diggings within twenty-four hours. In the meantime, the miners had decided en masse that as soon as blood should be drawn the whipping sho'd cease. After a cool dozen had been applied, the blood was seen trickling down his back, whereupon the rope was loosened from his hands and he was ordered to vamose.

A man named Tanner, who was sentenced to be

hung at Marysville for stealing, was executed a noon on the 24th. A large number of persons wit nessed the awful proceedings. A guard of citizens had been summoned by the Sheriff and escorted the carriage to the scaffold. Arriving there they formed a square to prevent any pressure from th crowd. They were under the charge of ex-sheriff Buchanan, to whom credit is due for the admirable manner in which they were posted. The crowd was very orderly. Not a single demodstration of disorder occurred.

Remors of Indian Wars.—The Indians have of late heaves a restrict of the control of the c

reasons which the Governor saw fit to assign for that act. The doctrines of his first message was so decidedly Abolition and incendiary in their character, as to produce a feeling of insecurity and alarm throughout the entire Commonwealth. So obnoxious indeed, were those doctrines of their Gover-nor, that a Democratic House of Delegates had been compelled, in deference to an engagement took place in the afternoon of the same day, when thirteen more Indians were killed making thirty: five in all. No white men were kill ed in any of these engagements, and but few wound

The citizens of Siskiyou county have sent a petition to Gov. Bigler, asking for assistance. OREGON.

The steamship Fremont, arrived at San Francisco on the 30th of July, from Oregon, bringing dates to the 24th. A new steamer, designed for the Upper William-

ette River, was launchedat Oregon City about the 1st of July. She will draw eleven inches of wa-ter, and be able to run as high as Marysville at the lowest stage of the river.

The population of Oregon is 20,000 and will probably double the present year.

The Oregonian of the 7th instant, learns that the

miners on the Rogue River, on the southern border of Oregon, are doing wetl. The Statesman of the 17th, says the farmers of Oregon are in the midst of their Wheat harvest .--The crop is a fine one, and what is quite impor-

tant, commands a high price.

Gov. Gaines made a personal attack upon Mr.

Bush, of the Statesman, a few weeks since, and appears to have come off second best.

Interesting Hebrew Relic.

By the politeness of Col. Lea, commissioner of indian affairs, we have been shown a curiosity of great rarety and interest, left for a few days at the Bureau. It was brought from the Potawottamie reservation, on the Kansas river, by Dr. Lykins, who has been residing there nearly twenty years of the thirty he has spent on the frontier. It consists of four small rolls or strips of parchment, close ly packed in the small compartments of a little box or locket of about an inch cubital contents. On these parchments are written, in a style of unsurpassed excellence and far more beautiful than print, portions of the Pentateuch, to be worn as frontlets and intended as stimulants to the memory and moral sense.

Dr. Lykins obtained it from Pategwe, a Potawattomie, who got it from his grandmother, a very old woman. It has been in this particular family about fifty years. They had originally two of them; but on one occasion, as the party in pos session were crossing a rapid in some river in the lake country of the north, the other was irrecoverably lost. The one lost was believed, by the in-dians, to contain an account of the creation of the world. That brought by Dr. Lykins has been kept for a long period in the medecine bag of the tribe, used as a charm, and never allowed to suffer an exposure, until, by strong entreaty and the great influence he had with Topimpee, the principal Po-tawattomic chief, he was permitted to bring it on to Washington, but under a firm pledge to restore it on his return.

It has hitherto been most carefully kept from

the rapacious vision of the white man. Pategwe had it in his possession many years before his curiosity prompted him to cut the stitches of the cover and disclose the contents. But this coming to the mowledge of old Billy Caldwell, chief of the Coun Rhowledge of our billy calcaver, and the cribe, he strenuously advised Pategwe to shut it up and keep it close and say nothing about having it. Dr. Lykins came to a knowledge of the circumstance of its possession from a half-breed.

The wonder is how this singular article came

into their possession. When asked how long they can trace back its history, they reply they cannot tell the time when they had it not. The question other day, made a benter on sucking eggs
—one sucked nine dozen, and the other 9
dozen and three.

occurs here, does not this circumstance give some color to the idea, long and extensively entertained, that the Indians of our continent are more or less Jewish in their origin?—National Intelligencer. A girl named Mary Mabee drowned

herself at Philadelphia on Wednesday .-

Domestic difficulties caused it.

"6. That is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practise the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the problic debt.

"6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money yower, and above the laws and the will of the people and that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated, to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility in all business pursuits.

"7. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indepensable for the rafety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

"8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in

6. That is the duty of every branch of the Govern

\*8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson i b. I mat the uneral principles embodied by Jefferson it, the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the sylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been ardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every atempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the waters of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same pirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our tatute books.

statute books.

"9. That Congress has no power, under the Constituion, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions
of the several States, and that such States are the sole and
proper judges of everything appertaining to their own afairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of
the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to inerfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps
in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alar-

in its few and prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitonists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of the Union, of antidio service the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, of antidio gon this national pletform, will abide by and athere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measure settled by the last Congress, the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannoi, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

V. "Hesolred, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

VI. "Resolred, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be scarcelly proceeds among the States, is alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

VII. "Resolred, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is made to go the public lands ought to be scarcelly and that we are opposed to any living he form the Proceed. That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the Virgina resolutions of 1708, and in the report of hill whose merits cannot recure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has as well the American people from the c

WHIG MEETING, At Frunkfort Springs, Beaver county, Pa

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1ST.

In view of the great interests involved in the present contest,—in view of the determined efforts of the opposi-tion party, it is expected that the whigs of Washington, Beaver, and the surrounding counties, will come out in their strength.

Beaver, and the surrounding counties, will come out in their strength.

The place at which this meeting is designed to be held is one of the most delightful summer resorts in this section of the country, and will enable all who attend the meeting for the country, and will enable all who attend the meeting for the purpose of promoting the cause of Scott and Graham, to combine politics with pleasure. The meeting will be held in a grove. Come, then, fellow-citizens, rally in numbers that will strike terror into the foe. Come one, come all—and by our united efforts, give such a mighty impetus to the cause, that will show our determination and ability to overcome all opposition.

The following speakers, it is expected, will be present to address the meeting: Hon. Moses Hampton, Capt. Charles Asylor, Fittsburgh; Col. James Collier, Roswell Marsh, Esq. of Steubenville; Hon. Alfred Caldwell, Jas. E. Wharton, of Wheeling; John L. Gow, Esq. and Seth T. Hurd of Washington, and Peter Livingston, Esq. of Florence.

A meeting will be held in the village of Frankfort, in the evening of the same day at 7 o'clock. Robt. G. Smith, Esq. and others will address it.

WALL PAPER.

THE Subscriber has on hand, a good supply of Wall Pa per and Borders which he will sell at reduced Prices. JOHN FISHER, aug28-tf.
No. 135, Main st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE PLATFORMS.

THE WHIG PLATFORM

spect which they claim, and will enforce, from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

6. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expeciant that Congress shall exercise that power schenerer such improvements are necessary for the commente with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

NOTICE. W. D. MOTTE, No. 176, Market street,

HAS commenced receiving from N. York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, his first stock of

and Baltimo e, his first stock of
NEW FALL DRY GOODS,
To which he will daily be receiving additions until the asnortheast is complete.
Without enumerating all the articles he would just say to without enumerating all the articles he would just say to his customers and every body else wishing to buy, that in the stock may be found goods of the NEWEST FABRICS, AND DESIGNS, Staple and house-keeping articles of the best makes and quality, which he offers for sale at such prices as cannot be beat in the city.

Notice to Housekeepers. NEW CARPETS AT REDUCED PRICES.

16,000 YARDS of Carpets at No. 143, Main street,
stomers and the public generally, that he has just returned
from the cast, and is now receiving the largest, best, and
most beautiful stock of Carpets. Rugs, Oil Cloths, etc. etc.
ever offered in this city, embracing almost every variety of
style and quality that can be found in the Eastern markets,
from the finest English Velvets down to a common Ra carpet. This stock has been selected with great care, and pur,
chased under the most favorable circumstances, which will
enable me to sell then much lower than the same quality of
goods were ever sold in this city. Those in want of goods
in my line, will please call and select from my stock of over
16,000 yards, with 169 different patterns, varying in price
from 128c. to \$2 per yard. NEW CARPETS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Carpet Bags.

20 DOZEN Carpet Bags, all sorts and sizes, just seceived and for sale cheep, either Wholesale or Retail by appt.

J. C. HARBOUR, ms. 143, Main at.

Fresh Oysters.

New Fall Goods!

TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

To Country Merchants.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

1. "Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence the patriolism, and the discrimination of the American people.

11. "Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the public credulity.

11. "Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their designates assembled in general convention, coming logether in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative Government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:

11. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly constructed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the Geninexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

"2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a
general system of internal improvements.

"2. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assame the debts of the several States, contracted for local
and internal improvements or other State-purposes; nor
would such assumption be just or expedient.

"4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal
Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cheris h the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country,
has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of right
and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of
persons and property from domestic violence or foreign
ggression. For Gentlemen and Ladies.

Public Sale.

WHEELING, Sept. 1, 1862.

BBLS. GROUND SLIPPERY ELM, just received by septi. KELLS & CALDWELL.

500 LBS. PRUSSIATE POTASH, just received and for sale by septl. KELLS & CALDWELL. 20 CARBOYS OIL VITROL, in store and for sale by septi.

tonic and stimulant, for sale by KELLS & CALDWELL DILLS'-Eoff's, Todd's, Lee's, Anderson & Scott's,

The Oil of Grape Vine. HIS Oil is the result of twenty years investigation by French Physician, and is now extensively used in rance, both for the purpose of keeping the hair glossy, and satoring it in hald places.

CANARY and Hemp Seed received this day by
J. B. VOWELL, 24 Union st

W HITE LEAD, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Lamp black, Chrome Yellow, Venitian Red, Chrome Green; Gold For sale by sepi J. B. VOWELL, 24 Union st. Wanted for Rent.

PROPOSALS.

per yard the pawing will be done for, if the city furnish all the stone.

Int—How much for making a foot way on west side of Water, from Monroe street to south side of Quincy, stone not to be less than 7 inches in thickness and two feet wide; and also, how much for grading, should any be required.

2d.—For furnishing and setting curb on Quincy street, north side, from Man to Water street.

3d.—For furnishing and setting curb, cast side of Market from 3d street to Friends meeting house.

4th.—For grading the alley leading from Zane to Clay street, between 7th and Stinstreets.

6th.—For resetting curb, such as may be required, on east side of Main, from Washington street to Spruce alley.

Farticulars can be had by calling on me.

6th.—For repairing sewer in Cheannt alley west of Main street, at Phillip's Works how much per perch for laying

the stone now there, and what per percutor taying and in-nishing balance.

7th—For repairing Beymer's landing, by forming a gutter 7th—For repairing Beymer's landing.

atreets.

Also—To sink a well with the curb in six feet in diameter and not to exceed 20 or 30 feet in depth, on Main street near the corner of John street; how much per foot furnishing the curb.

J. AM IOK, Street Commissioner.

Wheeling, September 1, 1862.

Sole Leather.

400 SIDES of Hemick tanned sole leather, the best ket, just received and for sale by augal BERGER & HOFFMAN, 170, Mainst. Trustee's Sale. Trustee's Sale.

Dy virtue of a Deed of Trust from James M. Campbell to me bearing date the 16th day of October, A. D. 1851 and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Gounty Court of Olido county, in Deed Book No 39, page 225, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises, on the 30th day of September at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property, Lot No. One hundred and Pitty-six (165) lying and being situate on Wheeling Island, in Orlof A, Zane's addition to the City of Wheeling. Terms made known on day of sale.

City of Wheeling. Terms made known on day of sale.

aug30-td.

G. L. CRANMER, Trustee.

Cow Feed, Y

A SUPPLY of Bran, Short, &c. just received by aug31 J. THOBURN, 191 Market Square Look to your Coughs!

To all such as are laboring under Coughs, Colds, Hoarse ness, Pains in the Breast, Spitting Blood, &c., we would honestly recommend the use of Brentlinger's Compound Syrup of Boneset, as a pleasant, safe and speedy cure. It can be had at Messrs. Parson & Lake's, end of the Suspention Bridge, and at BRENTLINGER & ARMSTRONG'S,

om 12]c. to \$2 per yard. sept4 J. C. HARBOUR, no. 143, Main st. MORE OIL CLOTHS.

MORE OIL CLUIFIC.

I AM now receiving a very large and complete stock of Superior Oil Cloths, from one to four yards wide, which will be sold very low, those in want of goods in this line will please call, and see the prettiest article over offered in this city.

J. C. HARBOUK,
No. 143 Main street.

FRESH I a timore Oysters just received, at >
H. E. PARKER'S,
Main street, opposite Monroe House.
sept4-2td.

THIS morning we will commence opening our Fall stock of Goods, among which may be found the following:

DRESS SILKS

Very rich Brocade 41 Silks, Plain black Gro De Rhine, Black & col'd Poult De Soie, Col'd & Dik Satin de Chine, Madame De Rosal Brocades entirely new, Gro de Afrique Strategies of the Color of Color of

commerce with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immoveable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest consideration of national, of State, and individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the 3tst Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union. Gro de Afrique
French Austin DeLaines Plain and Egured.
Mourning Silk and Wool Moustin De Laines.
French Chintzes, very beautiful.
Bombazines, Supirs make, extra.
Our assortment of Fall Shawks is unequaled for elegance and variety, consisting of
Ermine fur Shawls, all colors.
Thibet Palm Shawls, all colors.
Crape Shawls, at all prices, Embroidered and plain.
French Cashmere Shawls.
Bay State and French Plaid shawls.

TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
Embroidered Flouncing in Swiss and Jaconet Muslins.
Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and Insertings.
Rich Trimmings in great variety, for dreases,
Trimming Buttons, in new designs.
Fringes and Laces in every width.
Wide Black and colored Velvet Ribbons.
Narrow "do for Trimming.
Trimming Ribbons entirely new style.
sept3
O. W. HEISKELL & Co.

To Country Morchants.\*

MR. S. S. KNOX baving withdrawn from the firm of McClaller, Knox & Co., the remaining partners have associated with them Mr. Chester D. Knox, & Fother of S. S. Knox, bo long and feverably known in the trading public—assuming the style of McClallers and Knox.

They would respectfully inform their old customers (who have so long and liberally sustained them) and all other dealers in Boots and Shoes, that their Pall Stock will be arriving from the 10th to the last of September.

Having been selected with the greatest care and bought for cash, they fatter themselves that in their Pall Stock of Boots and Shoes they can hold out inducements in quality and prices superior to any ever offered in the market. To Country Merchants on their way east, they would be pleased to exhibit their stock, and post them laprices, fearlessly challenging a comparison with the markets of Baitimore and Philadelphia.

[sep3] McClallens & KNOX.

JUST received at the new Music Store, 199 Main street, a large assortment of Piano and Guitar Music; also no. I best Roman, and Italian Violin and Guitar Strings; no. 3 French best.

Sept1 J. FICKIESON.

On the first day of October, I will offer at Public Sale, in front of the Court Houre, one lot of ground, situated on the North East corner of 6th and Quincey streets, East Wheeling. Terms made known on day of sale.

Septi Gazette copy and charge this office.

National Telegraph Office. ON and after to-day, the business at this office will be tone on the CASH SYSTEM. All those who may be call-d on for back dues, are respectfully requested to rettle

5 BBLS. HEMP SEED, just received by septi. KELLS & CALDWELL.

BROWN'S ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER, a valua-

AUCLANE'S, Brandreath's Wright's Sugar Coated, ways on hand and for sale by KELLS & CALDWELL

restoring it in bald places.

This Oil is particularly recommended, as it will render the Hair soft, glossy, and pliable, besides making it about two shades darker.

Prepared only by Dr. Pontain, Paris, 26 ets per. bottle.

For sale by J. B. VOWELL, 24 Union st.

A COMFORTABLE House, suitable for a small family, with yard, hydrant, &c. attached. A small cottage would be preferred. Enquire at the counting room of the Daily Intelligencer.

WILL receive, until the 6th day of September, proposals for the following work, viz:

Paving water street from Monroe and Quincy, and on Quincy from Water to Main street. The proposition to state how much will be allowed for the stone now on the gound, per yard; and what the price per yard will be for furnishing the balance of stone, and paving, or, how much per yard the paving will be done for, if the city furnish all the stone.

6th—For repairing sewer in Chesnut alley west of Mair street, at Phillip's Works; how much per perch for laying the stone now there, and what per perch for laying and fur

aug21- yrid

OF this remedial agent we forbear to say anything, the speedy and certain action in removing Rhoumatism. Neuralga Sprains, pains from Brulase, Burns, 6c., is so extraordinaty, that were we to speak its teal merits, you really, we fear, could scarce give credence to our assertional It can be had at PAXTON & LAKE'S, End of Susp. Bridge, and at Aug. 21-1ytd. BRENTLINGER & ARMSTRONG'S

Berger or Spine and Muscle Liniment.

from low water up as far as gave way. Said work to be done by placing atone edgewise, not less than a tot deep, and tightly put together. How much per yard for filling up such parts as may require it; the dirt to be taken from the cast side of Market between Washington and Jeferson